

THE ORIENT: OTIS INSISTS ON SURRENDER OF LUNA BUT PROMISES AMNESTY. FOREIGN BRESLAU THE CRIMINAL OF THE AGE. HOLLAND SUITORS OF THE FAIR QUEEN. THE OCCIDENT.

SURRENDER IS OTIS'S ONLY REPLY TO FILIPINOS, BUT HE OFFERS TO GRANT THEM FULL AMNESTY.

Insurgent Envoys Ask for a Truce to Call Together Their So-Called Congress, but General Otis Positively Refuses.

Important Conferences at the Palace, in Which Filipinos, Otis, Dewey and President Schurman Take Part.

MANILA, April 29.—The conference to-day between General Otis and Colonel Manuel Argueles and Lieutenant Jose Bernal, who came from General Luna under a flag of truce, yesterday, to ask for a cessation of hostilities, was fruitless.

It is understood that the Filipino Commissioners were given the terms upon which the Americans will consent to negotiate. The Filipinos admit that they have been defeated, and it is expected that they will return with fresh proposals from General Luna.

The envoys from General Luna were very hospitably treated by General Otis, who provided them with a house and with a guard, and permitted them to visit friends here.

Returning to the palace this morning the envoys saw an illustration of American resources. A long train of wagons and packtrains was just starting with provisions for General Lawton, who has reached Zamboanga.

The conference at the palace lasted three hours. Mr. Jacob G. Schurman, of the United States Philippine Commission, attending, and Admiral Dewey dropping in for an hour. The discussion was mostly between General Otis and Colonel Argueles, who had been selected for the mission by General Luna because he had known General Otis. Colonel Argueles asked the American authorities before the war in an endeavor to smooth over the impending troubles.

Mr. Schurman emerged from the Palace between the two shock-haired, half-savage-looking emissaries, and the three drove unattended to the office of the United States Philippine Commission, where they talked informally for about an hour.

Manila is divided between two opinions, the majority believing that the Filipinos desire peace, while others think they are preparing for time in which to rehabilitate their demoralized army. The latter opinion gained color from the fact that reinforcements have been sent to the south, opposite the American lines.

Colonel Argueles, who is a lawyer, splendidly illustrated the Malay subtlety at words. While he declared with apparent frankness that the Filipino leaders wanted a chance to give up the struggle gracefully through the Congress instead of surrendering ignominiously, he asked for a fortnight's armistice so that the Congress might be summoned on May 1, he endeavored to commit the Americans to greater concessions, and wanted terms guaranteed by treaty.

He was told that recognition of the Filipino Government was impossible, and he was given to understand that a written guarantee of amnesty for all insurgents was the utmost that could be given. Colonel Argueles argued that Spain had given similar guarantees and broken them, and he laid much stress on the Spaniards' honor. He persistently declared that the Filipinos must be permitted to retire with honor.

Schurman's Warning.
In conversation with Mr. Schurman, Colonel Argueles revived the question of independence and was referred to the statement in the Commissioners' proclamation that the Filipinos would be given an increasing measure of self-government as soon as they proved themselves worthy of it. Mr. Schurman warned Argueles that the longer war was waged and the more were killed, the stronger would be the animosities hindering an amicable co-operation between the two peoples for the prosperity of the islands.

The insurgents have an insurrection on their own hands. The Macabebes, traditional foes of the Tagals, are rising in the North, while the burden of thousands of hungry and discontented people who fled before the American army, and who are camped behind the Filipino lines, multiplies the troubles of the Filipino Government, the headquarters of which are now at San Isidro, having been removed northward when Calumpit fell.

BELIEVE FILIPINOS WILL COME TO TERMS.

Washington Officials Understand That Aguinaldo's Followers Are Ready to Desert.

Washington, April 29.—The War Department officials are very much gratified with the tone of the reply of General Otis to the Filipino delegation. It is considered as comporting with the dignity of the United States. It would not be possible for the United States to recognize the existence of the Filipino Congress or a Filipino government.

It is believed that when General Otis's reply is communicated to the Filipino commanders, they will ask nothing more than the expectation of arranging favorable terms of peace. It is said at the War Department that it is not likely that any further concessions than that of general amnesty will be made.

Peace and freedom, it is believed, will appear more strongly to the Filipino army than any argument, Aguinaldo and his officers may make. Meanwhile, it is the belief of the officials at the War Department that if the Filipino generals unduly protract the negotiations, wholesale desertions on the part of their men may be looked for.

General Lawton is expected to continue his movement westward to join forces with MacArthur, according to the original programme, as soon as his soldiers have recovered from the strain of their forced march through the jungle, and this junction probably will be effected by Tuesday of next week at the latest.

If by that day the insurgents have not laid down their arms, the American forces in their front will be strong enough to resume the campaign with great vigor and to press forward along the line of the railroad northward even as far as San Fernando, the latest capital of the insurgents.

OTIS'S DISPATCHES.
The full text of the dispatches from General Otis is as follows:
Manila, April 29.
Adjutant-General, Washington:
Conference with insurgent representatives terminated this morning. They request cessation of hostilities three weeks to enable them to call their Congress to decide whether to continue prosecution of war or propose terms of peace. Proposition declined and full amnesty promised on surrender. Believe insurgents tired of war, but seek to secure terms of peace through what they denominate their representative congress.

OTIS.
Manila, April 29.
Adjutant-General, Washington:
The congratulations of His Excellency the President for which all are grateful, will be conveyed as directed.

THE CRIME OF THE AGE.
HERMANN BORNE CHARGED WITH SIXTEEN MURDERS.

Two Wives, Twelve Children and Two Mistresses Are in the List of the Man's Victims.

Poisoned the Little Ones Soon After Birth, Using Three Drops of Cyanide of Potassium for Each.

Special Cable to the Journal and Advertiser.
(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

BRESLAU, April 29.—The most sensational murder trial in German annals and one even of extraordinary interest in the criminal annals of Europe, began in Breslau Thursday. A shoemaker named Hermann Borne, aged thirty-four, living at Reugersdorf, Silesia, stands accused of sixteen murders. His alleged victims are his first and second wives, twelve of his children and two of his mistresses. His career of crime extends over many years.

In 1885 Borne's second wife, Anna, suddenly disappeared. Rumors that the prisoner, Borne, killed and buried her in some unknown place were rife, although Borne told his neighbors that she had probably committed suicide or had gone to America with a paramour.

Found the Wife's Body.
Last January, during some structural alterations in the cellar of a house in Fuesten-Strasse, Breslau, formerly owned by Borne's second wife, the workmen discovered that a certain spot on the floor sounded hollow on being struck. The police had the brick pavement torn up, and a human skeleton was discovered lying on its back, with the legs doubled up. Upon a finger bone was a marriage ring. The skull was completely fractured. A medical examination proved the identity of the remains with the vanished Frau Borne.

The police inquiry developed a series of crimes. It was shown that Borne's brutal treatment of his first wife led to divorce and her death. In 1876 he was an amateur photographer, known to habitually possess strong poisons, such as cyanide of potassium.

Poison for the Babies.
Once, when asked how it happened that twelve of his children died soon after birth, he answered: "I cannot keep so many children; there are enough on earth. Three drops of cyanide suffice for one child."

The poisoner seduced a working girl and robbed her of her earnings. She had a child by him, and within a short period both mother and child died under suspicious circumstances.

In 1897 Borne bought a house from the Widow Kahuse, on the stipulation that she should have the right of living in one room during her lifetime. Borne was known to owe her three hundred marks, yet when the widow died mysteriously soon after the sale of the house the prisoner was able to show receipts for money which he alleges were given him by the dead woman.

Borne has admitted that he had lived with four women consecutively, two of whom bore each a child.

Much Sensational Testimony.
The number of witnesses in the trial is seventy-seven, and each witness examined had something sensational to say.

The first witness was Police Commissioner Klemm, who made the statement that the prisoner insured his present wife's life though she was years younger than himself.

Another witness, Frau Kriwannek, related that she saw Borne working in the cellar. He had all the tools of a mason, and was busy covering up the floor with a new layer of bricks.

Frau Muenberg told how one morning she met Borne removing a basket containing chalk, broken bricks and earth from the cellar. The testimony of a deaf and dumb witness, a former lodger of Borne's, gave a highly dramatic effect to the proceedings. With much eloquence of gesture the witness proceeded to narrate how he had seen Borne cementing the spot where the corpse of his second wife was found.

The Prisoner Turns Pale.
As the deaf mute unfolded his story in dumb show Borne became pale and restless. Every one followed it with a weird interest, which became breathless in intensity when the witness alleged that in removing the debris from the cellar, after the cementing was done, Borne was assisted by a man.

Query—Had Borne an accomplice? Whether he had or not, speculation has been aroused on the point.

An announcement was made by the president of the court yesterday that one witness, a carpenter named Schwarz, had committed suicide by hanging. To heighten this sensation came the news that Borne's third wife refused to give evidence against him. This was coupled with the information that some time ago the poor woman attempted suicide because of Borne's cruelty.

The jury will inspect the cellar where Borne's wife's body was found. It is improbable that the trial will end to-day.

Refuses to Announce Her Engagement to Prince William.
Special Cable to the Journal and Advertiser.
(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

AMSTERDAM, April 29.—Wilhelmina, the young Queen of Holland, who is reported to have chosen Queen Victoria as her model, is carrying "the sincerest form of flattery" rather far. She is apparently behaving to her young cousin, Prince William of Wied, exactly as Victoria did toward Prince Albert. She refuses to make her engagement to him definite or public.

Prince Albert, as history tells, finally took the matter in his own hands and begged the Queen to give him a definite answer one way or the other. It remains to be seen whether Prince William will have similar courage. Meanwhile, his position is rather disagreeable.

Among the other aspirants for the young Queen's hand, the most romantic is Prince Eugene of Sweden, youngest son of King Oscar, a highly intelligent and cultivated Prince; he has not only studied art very seriously, but has also exhibited under another name at the Paris Salon. Prince Eugene has had a "career," notwithstanding the fact that he is now only thirty-three. It has been his pleasure to throw off entirely the restraints and privileges of royalty. Some years ago he spent the Winter in Paris, living entirely in the Bohemian quarter, working hard at sculpture. More recently he had a studio in Florence, where he absolutely refused to be drawn into the royal circle, although personally on friendly terms with the Prince and Princess of Naples.

LOCKE RICHARDSON ILL.
The Shakespearian Reader to Be Operated Upon in Berlin.

Berlin, April 29.—Professor Locke Richardson, the electionist and dramatic reader, of New York, is seriously ill here. Professors Gerhardt and Von Hergmann will perform a dangerous operation upon him.

CISSIE LOFTUS, BEWARE!
London, April 29.—Newspapers here publish an interview with "a very eminent Q. C." on the divorce of Justin Huntley McCarthy by his wife, Cissie Loftus.

This high authority is reported as saying: "The decree is of no value whatever in England. If either party marries again here he or she will be guilty of bigamy. They may do what they like in America, but so far as the English law is concerned the divorce is humbug."

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CLEANSSES AND STRENGTHENS THE LIVER, STOMACH, BOWELS, SPLEEN AND KIDNEYS.
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As most people have not the time for sufficient outdoor exercise, nor the ability to abstain from strong teas, coffees, cocoas or liquors, or to make any radical change in their diet, the only practical preventive lies in the removal of the uric acid as fast as it accumulates in the system. The discovery of Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder has made this an easy matter, as, being possessed of the purifying properties of the most valuable of the European mineral springs, those who use it are enabled to keep their systems free from uric acid and all other disease-breeding deposits.

All ailments of the liver, kidneys and stomach can be treated by Kutnow's Powder with good results.

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KUTNOW'S POWDER gives a good appetite, sound slumber and a great capacity for continuous mental and physical labor.

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The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, San Francisco, Cal., writes: "Will you kindly send me by either mail or express a half dozen bottles of Kutnow's Effervescent Powder? The powder is an excellent remedy for headache, and quickly relieves the heavy feeling usually experienced from overwork. I should think you would have it on sale here, for I am sure the demand for it would soon grow large. Those having used it for any length of time would not want to be without it. I can cheerfully recommend it."

JULIUS JACOBS.
July 25, 1898.

The European buyer for John Wanamaker, Mr. R. W. Jennings, writes:

Grand Hotel, Rome, Italy, March 24, 1898.

I am compelled through gratitude to write you in praise of your excellent preparation, the Effervescent Powder. Having had much trouble from abscesses, my physician recommended the use twice a week of a bitter water, a very well known water, which I will not mention. This water for a time had a beneficial effect and then failed. A good friend recommended your preparation. It did all that you claim for it. Furthermore, I found it a most excellent remedy for seasickness. I used it frequently coming over. Usually I am a poor sailor. This time I was always at my accustomed seat at table.

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